

values and running errands. He is known to be a very good fellow.

"The thing to have another talk with him tomorrow and advise him to tell all he knows and spare nobody."

The statement of Fay that he was eager to pay \$100,000 to any one who would bring a Russian ship to him is regarded as one of the most startling details of the plot to cripple the allies and to help the Germans.

"I was ready," Fay told the detectives to-day, "to pay Paul Siebs or any one else who could do the trick for me \$100,000 if he could induce the captain of a certain Russian steamship which left New York heavily laden with copper to lose his way purposely so that German warships could pick him up on his way to Russia."

The detectives say that they have not yet named the principals in the conspiracy and that it is spread throughout the entire country.

GOVERNMENT KEEPS MANY FACTS SECRET.

The fact that the ball of the men under arrest has been placed so high, \$100,000, and that the charges have been so framed that they may be released if they secure bail, is taken to mean the Government may have a much stronger case than it has disclosed.

According to report, Robert Fay and Walter Siebs obtained materials for their bombs through Herbert Klenz; Klenz got it from Max Breitling, and Breitling bought it from Paul Siebs, who is to be the Government's main witness, and who has been known as "the man of mystery in the case."

The police boat patrol went to Weehawken this afternoon and Detective Harritt and a squad brought back on it the machinery found in the garage operated by Fay and Siebs, as well as the 400 pounds of chlorate of potash, 300 pounds of dynamite, 50 pounds of trinitrate of toluol and two trunks full of percussion caps hidden at the garage and elsewhere. The squad also got the mine intended to be attached to the bottoms of ships.

E. N. Breitling said in Marquette, Mich., that all his nephew had done was to contribute money to some fund or other represented to be for relief work, and added:

"I am not at all alarmed over Max's situation, for the reason that I myself was accused of being a German spy and agent."

"I gave \$100 the other day, as I left New York, to a fund for buying to-hose for German prisoners in war camps. I can't swear that the money was used for that purpose, but that's what I gave it for."

"This spy business is largely nonsense. I went to the State Department in Washington and to some of the newspapers before I could get relief from the recurring insinuations and accusations that I was a German agent."

"Max is not mixed up with these men just arrested, and they cannot be from the German Secret Service or any other secret service. Such agents do not admit their connections. It is so foolish on the face of it that it is disgusting instead of serious. They are merely cranks."

BELIEVE FA' WAS MERELY A SUBORDINATE IN GAME.

Fay was merely a subordinate working under the direction of a superior, and with money furnished by somebody, is generally believed by detectives working on the case. But to what extent they have penetrated the mystery of some one "higher up" is one of the things not yet told.

Paul Siebs told to-day how he became interested in the case. He met Max Breitling socially three years ago in Chicago. Six months ago Breitling ran across Siebs in this city and introduced him to "Dr." Herbert Klenz. The latter introduced Siebs to Fay. Last Wednesday Fay sought to purchase from Siebs 100 pounds of T-N-T, but Siebs says he sold him only twenty-five pounds.

In purchasing the T-N-T (trinitrate of toluol) Fay told Siebs, the latter says, that he wanted it to make bombs with which to cripple ammunition plants in this country. He did not want it to blow up ships, according to Siebs's story of the conversation.

Siebs let him have the stuff, he said, because he promised that human life would not be lost in its use. The factories were to be destroyed at night. Siebs didn't believe Fay could carry out his plans, anyhow.

No German official in this city to-day would admit any knowledge of the plot or the plotters. Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, said he never heard of Fay or

any of the men connected with the alleged conspiracy.

"My informant some of the papers have said that high German officials might be implicated," said Count von Bernstorff. "So far as I know, no officials are involved or in danger of being involved. For my part, I never heard of these men or their activities."

There were many wild rumors to-day. One was to the effect that one of the four Germans now under arrest had plotted with someone outside of this circle, to blow up the entire plant of the Bethlehem Steel works, at Bethlehem, Pa. (Chief Flynn said he had heard anything of this sort, nor of a story that the four now under arrest plotted to dynamite the works of a chemical company in New Jersey.)

So far as I have been able to learn, Fay and his associates did not intend to destroy any munition plants, but intended to confine themselves to firing time-bombs on steamships carrying ammunition to the allies," Mr. Flynn said.

Siebs's story of his talk with Fay, however, is in direct contradiction to this.

The investigators are beginning to think that Fay is volunteering too much "information," and they believe that in some instances he is deliberately lying. They are not at all satisfied with his story that he was a Lieutenant in the Battle of the Marne, and that he won an Iron Cross for gallantry there. No Iron Cross has been found among his possessions, and he refuses to say where it is.

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ITALIAN ATTACKS ALL ALONG FRONT FAIL, SAYS VIENNA

Foe Declared to Have Lost Heavily in Hand to Hand Fighting.

WRECKAGE IN VENICE.

Arsenal, Electric and Railway Stations Bomarded in Air Raids.

VIENNA (via London), Oct. 27.—The Austrian War Office issues the following official statement:

"Russian theatre: Southwest of Czartorysk Austro-Hungarian troops repelled several attacks by Russian sharpshooters and captured two officers, 500 men and two machine guns. On both sides of the road to Czartorysk from the northwest German regiments repulsed the enemy. Total Russian losses in this district for the day reached four officers, 1,450 men and ten machine guns."

"Italian theatre: Yesterday's fighting on the Dobrodo Plateau was less active than that of previous days. The severest fighting was involved in the attempts to take our bridgehead positions from Goers and Tolmino up to Kna. These engagements all ended in complete failures for the enemy. At Kna three Italian attacks collapsed before our fire. The enemy's night attack on Malivir failed. Vigorous artillery fire introduced a fresh attack by strong forces against the Tolmino bridgehead."

"Late in the evening our troops repulsed an attack on the height west of Santa Lucia. Early this morning a second attack against a position north of Kocarsko failed with heaviest losses suffered by the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. The district of Secchia has been under ceaseless fire. A weak Italian attack against Zagora was easily repulsed."

"On Oct. 24 an Italian aviator bombarded the town of Trieste, killing three inhabitants. His visit was returned by our naval aviators with a visit to Venice. Our aviators bombarded the arsenal, electric power station, railway station, some fortifications and other military buildings with bombs of medium calibre, causing many fires, and destroying our squadron of naval aeroplanes again attacked Venice, where fires from the previous attack, were still burning. This time our aviators abandoned a flying shed and a war vessel."

Three thousand fallen Italians still lie in the open in front of the position held by one Austrian regiment on the Dobrodo plateau, according to the statement, which also says that Italian attempts to take Monte Sabotino were repulsed and abandoned Tuesday after 2,500 losses.

CHIASO, Switzerland, (via Paris) Oct. 27.—Advices from Brescia state that the Italian Oct. 25 interrupted their bombardment at Gorizia to permit of the launching of a formidable infantry attack. They captured strong positions, but the Austrians, after proving effective against them, the Italians resumed the bombardment from south of Tolmino to St. Andrea.

The situation of the Austrians at Gorizia is considered critical, the Brescia despatches indicate, as the Austrian artillery is outmanned, and the Italians are now attacking the Austrian inner lines.

Southwest of Belgrade, toward the northwestern corner of Serbia, the Austrians were pressing their advance south of the Sava River, in a section where earlier in the invasion the Serbs put up for a time a successful resistance.

Having made their position secure at Obrenovac, at the point where the Kolubara River empties into the Save, seventeen miles southwest of Belgrade, the Austrian force controlled both sides of the Kolubara as far as Lazarevac, twenty-five miles southward.

BERLIN, (via London), Oct. 27.—"We have taken Dobron and Nereznica, and east of Orsova we have captured twelve heavy cannons," announced the War Office this afternoon, reporting on the Serbian campaign.

[Dobron is just east of the Austro-Serbian frontier town of Vicoq. Nereznica is eighteen miles south of the Danube and thirty miles east of the Morava River. It is in the Pek River Valley. The country to the east of Orsova, a Hungarian Danube River town, is in the extreme northeast of Serbia, where the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians have formed a junction.]

"Gens. von Keovess and von Gallwitz of Marshal von Mackensen's forces," said an official statement, "have driven the Serbians back wherever they made a stand."

"We have reached the Valjevo-Docila line, parallel with the Danube and about forty miles to the south of it, and east of it we have crossed the Jasenica and Raca on both sides of Svaljeva (forty miles south of the Danube and sixty miles east of Valjevo) and Renava."

BULGARS DRIVEN OUT OF SERBIA ON SOUTHERN FRONT.

SALONICA, Oct. 26 (via Paris, Oct. 27).—The Bulgarians have been completely driven out of Serbia on a line extending from the French sector of Kriudale to Lukedovan. They have been pushed back also from Veles to

Princess Hatzfeldt and Her Son Who Is Social King on Sea Trip



PRINCESS ELIZABETH HATZFELDT AND COUNT HERMANN KRAFT HATZFELDT.

One of the most distinguished of the passengers arriving to-day on the Scandinavian-American liner Fredrick VIII, from Copenhagen, was Count Hermann Kraft Hatzfeldt, who was much favored socially during the trip. He met interviewers smilingly, but when questioned about his plans referred them to Princess Elizabeth Hatzfeldt Trachenberg, and then

started to play hide and seek with a ship's officer.

The Count is here to bring cheer to the Counsellor of the German Embassy, Prince Hatzfeldt, his father. He is only three years old, a laughing little fellow, and his mother, the Princess, left here two months ago to bring him to America so that his father might see how he has grown in the year since he had seen him.

The Government archives and the foreign legations have been moved only as far as Kraljevo, where they are awaiting developments. Crown Prince George arrived at Salouki this afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Greece and Roumania may soon be drawn into the war on the side of the allies. Greek troops already have been drawn into the fighting near the junction of the Greek, Serbian and Bulgarian frontiers, according to the Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail, whose carefully censored message merely said:

"Greek frontier guards have been attacked near Dolan, but repulsed their attackers with losses." Other reports say the attack was made by Bulgarian irregular troops.

DR. HILLIS CASE IS ARGUED IN COURT

"Why Wash This Dirty Linen in Public?" Asks Justice Kelly.

More accusations and recriminations were made this afternoon in the legal war between the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of famous old Plymouth Church, and Frank L. Ferguson, who used to be the pastor's business agent and attorney.

The occasion was a motion to dismiss the order for an examination of Ferguson before trial of Dr. Hillis's action against him for an accounting. Justice Kelly, who heard the argument in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, interrupted counsel to ask:

"Why wash this dirty linen in public?" The lawyers explained that the other side had begun it. The Judge took the papers and reserved decision on the motion.

Dr. Hillis in his affidavit accuses Ferguson of failing to make an accounting to him of his affairs during three years.

Frank L. Ferguson submitted an account showing that Dr. Hillis still owes him \$7,087.

ITEMS FOR INVESTORS.

Curb Association forbids dealers to trade in new Bethlehem Steel stock when issued.

U. S. Steel preferred dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. is payable Nov. 29. Books close Nov. 1.

Union Pacific, three months' gross earnings increased \$255,130. Net after tax increased \$124,114 compared with same period last year.

Pennsylvania Railroad, quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. is payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 1.

MORE THAN MILE OF TRENCHES LOST BY THE RUSSIANS

Von Hindenburg's Army Makes Big Gain in the Dvinsk Region.

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (via London).—German troops under Field Marshal von Hindenburg have penetrated Russian positions over a front of more than a mile in the fighting in the Dvinsk region, the War Office announced to-day. The text of the report in regard to the eastern front follows:

"South of the Abely-Dvinsk Railway our troops penetrated Russian positions in the region of Dvinsk over a front some two kilometers—a mile and a quarter—wide. They captured six officers, 450 men, one machine gun and two mine throwers. The positions won were retained in spite of repeated Russian attacks. We evacuated only the churchyard of Salsk, one kilometer northeast of Garbunovka, during the night."

"There is nothing to report concerning the army of Prince Leopold."

"Army group of Gen. von Linsingen: West of Czartorysk our attack has progressed as far as the line of Komarow and Kazenucha Heights, and to the southeast of Medwieze."

TO RE-WED FORMER HUSBAND

Mrs. Angie, Once Acquainted of Man-slaughter, to Be Wife Again.

(Special to The Evening World.)

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Helen M. Angie, who in March last was acquitted of manslaughter growing out of the death of her friend, Waldo R. Ballou, a former Stamford city official, who was found dying on the sidewalk in front of her apartment on the night of June 26, 1914, is to be remarried in Bridgeport on Saturday to Frank W. Angie, her first husband. Angie admitted the fact to-day in Bridgeport.

Helen M. Angie, Mrs. Angie, is the daughter of Leonard Blondel, a prominent Stamford business man. They were married first about eighteen years ago. Six years ago Mrs. Angie got a divorce for desertion.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

With net changes from previous closing.

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
Alaska Gold Mines	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	+ 1/4
Alcoa	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Allegheny	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Beet Sugar	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Can.	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Cotton	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Hide & Leather	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Lumber	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Oil	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Rubber	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Sugar	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T. Co.	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Tobacco	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Trust	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Wool	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Iron	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Copper	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Lead	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Tin	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Nickel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Silver	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Gold	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Platinum	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Palladium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Iridium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Rhodium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Osmium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Selenium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Tellurium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Vanadium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Zirconium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Niobium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Manganese	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Chromium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Cobalt	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Molybdenum	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Barium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Strontium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Calcium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Magnesium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Potassium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Sodium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Lithium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Beryllium	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Boron	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Fluorine	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Chlorine	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4